

## IRISH GLORY

Matter For Congratulation That Ireland's National Day is Celebrated Everywhere.

Characteristics and Qualities That Made Work of St. Patrick So Easy.

Religious Virtues Strikingly Illustrated in the Lives of the Irish People.

DIGNITY OF THE IRISH RACE.

It is a matter for congratulation that the national day of Ireland is St. Patrick's day. The fact that it is the day celebrated by the Irish all over the world as the chief occasion on which to glory in the achievements of the race is always significant. The celebration of St. Patrick's day indicates that there is no achievement of the race that so appeals to its loftiest patriotism as the religious achievements of its sons and daughters. It glories in those characteristics and qualities of the race that made the work of conversion by St. Patrick so easy. It may well glory in the possession of racial characteristics which have continued to distinguish the race through the centuries, and are still found wherever the Irish are known and understood.

It has been said that the Irish belong to the lost tribes of Israel. We doubt if there is any tangible historical data to justify belief in this, but we are confident that both the Jewish and the Irish races have had great religious missions under the guidance of Providence. In the United States and Canada, in South Africa and Australia, in East India and New Zealand and in many other places the Irish have carried the pure gospel of Catholic faith and loyally defended it under all conditions of life. No greater service could have been done to humanity than has been done under Providence by the scattering of this great and noble race into so many lands.

We are not unmindful of the faults that have characterized St. Patrick's sons and daughters. Every nation has its faults and every nation has its virtues. There are no virtues so great as the virtues which have been so strikingly illustrated in the lives of the Irish people. Faith, and hope, and charity are the most sublime virtues with which a human soul can be ornamented. Faults may obscure these virtues, and vices may extinguish them, but so long as they shine in any people with the splendor with which they have illumined the career of the Irish race we may rightly maintain that such a people are a chosen people of God.

The splendid qualities of the race make us impatient with the faults that obscure, and the vices that threaten the priceless heritage brought to the race by the great Apostle of Ireland. We are ashamed of the individuals who are disloyal to the best traditions of so splendid a race. We are ashamed of the individuals that make a race which need to stand for the highest culture, the most inviolable honor and the noblest principles become synonymous in any place or at any time, with base vulgarity, gross corruption or want of all principle. We are ashamed of the individuals who have proved unworthy of the inheritance that makes every man of Irish blood proud of his race and happy to declare his pride in it on St. Patrick's day.

It is a matter of congratulation for us all that the indestructible dignity of the Irish race asserts itself in spite of all the overwhelming persecutions and crushing humiliations that have been piled upon it in the hope of breaking its noble spirit. Individuals may disgrace their nationality, but the race still glories in the deep religious character of its sons and daughters. It celebrates with joy the innumerable triumphs of Irishmen in every walk of life. They have become a power in every land in which they have settled. Their triumphs in all lands have accumulated as a moral power to help in winning home rule for Ireland by battles without bloodshed.

The feast of St. Patrick should make the Irish race conscious of the value of its religious inheritance and its moral traditions. Those who are loyal to both will bring yet greater honor to the name they bear. Those who fall in the greatest things will themselves sink down into the common-place and if numerous enough may make Irish eloquence, Irish poetry, Irish bravery, Irish leadership, Irish genius and Irish virtues only a memory of which Irish minstrelsy may sing until itself becomes a lost art. Though the Irish race is dead and gone we feel that their art is not yet lost in the assemblies of the Irish.

In these commercial days we need warm hearts and generous souls more than ever. The idealist is despised as impracticable and useless if not harmful. Those who scoff at religion and patriotism and moral heroism are heard in all the market-places of this practical world. Youths are ashamed of pure love and holy enthusiasms. Those that are Irish must glory in what has made their race lovable in all its history and in what has made it serviceable everywhere in spite of hard conditions in which it has often found

itself. St. Patrick has a mission in the present age. It is to further that mission as well as to recall the glories of the past that St. Patrick's day is celebrated in more nations than any other national holiday.

### CORK MOST IRISH CITY.

Cork, third city of Ireland, a considerable part of which was recently destroyed by fire, bears a very superficial resemblance to our own New York in that its nucleus is situated on an island enclosed by two arms of a river where its waters meet a bay. The comparison soon becomes a contrast, however, for Cork is a city of less than 80,000 souls, has few public buildings or thoroughfares of importance, and was built on a low, swampy site instead of on the rocky ribs of Mother Earth.

The stream that enfolds Cork before it grew across its watery barriers is the River Lee which rises in a little lake to the north. From a tiny island in the lake came the pious hermit, St. Fin Barre, who established a monastery on the island at the mouth of the river in the seventh century, and from this start the present city has grown. Both the Catholic and Protestant Cathedrals of Cork are dedicated to this early Irish saint.

At the head of one of the finest harbors in Ireland—a land-locked cove whose waters are as placid as those of a lake—Cork has been subject since its establishment to attacks by sea marauders. Invading Danes burned the city in 821 and again in 1012, and after the second destruction founded on the site a Danish trading post. The Irish, again in control of the city, submitted to the English in 1172, who for many years maintained a precarious foothold.

The Irish eventually regained Cork not by force of arms but by "infiltration," for before a great while the one-time English post was the most Irish city in Ireland, its government entirely in the hands of the people of Erin.

A tragedy overtook Cork the year Columbus discovered America, and was visited most heavily on its Lord Mayor. During that year the city received and assisted Perkin Warbeck, pretender to the English throne. The Mayor lost his head and the city its charter.

Cork's wonderful harbor has given it a maritime importance since early days. Recognition of this fact is seen in the title of admiral of the port bestowed on the Lord Mayor of Cork by Edward IV. and held by the Lords Mayor to the present day.

Queenstown, at the head of the outer harbor, and practically a part of Cork, is the port of call and departure for trans-Atlantic liners. This fact has made Cork a city of interest to many, for perhaps a million or more men and women, in largest part mere boys and girls, forced by economic pressure to emigrate, have there bidden goodbye to wet faces and streaming eyes to the land they love so well.

While there are practically no points of great interest in Cork, close by is one of the best known and most frequently visited spots in all Ireland. It is the ruined tower of Blarney Castle, stronghold of Cormac McCarthy, who legend has it, instructed by an old hag he had rescued to kiss one of the heads of the tower—the famous "blarney stone"—became irresistibly eloquent.

### FORGIVING OUR DEBTORS.

What looks like an organized campaign to compel the cancellation of European debts to the United States is going forward in the press. The campaign is supported by many arguments drawn from sentiment and business expediency. The most cogent reason that has been urged is that we might as well forgive these debts because they will never be paid in any event, seeing that we are to lose the money anyway. It is argued that we should at least get credit for giving it up smilingly and with a beautiful gesture of benevolence.

In order to salvage something from the ruin, Senator Reed has proposed that Britain and France cede their West India islands to the United States in return for cancelling their obligations to the Government.

Whatever is done it is well to keep in mind one or two things. Cancelling the debts will not relieve the American people of the burden of paying taxes to meet the interest on the ten billions of bonds through which these loans were raised. The interest and principal must some day be paid off. That is one thing to remember. Another is that there is at present no guarantee that Europe will not start over again arming to the teeth and preparing for another and greater war. The military budgets of the victorious powers are today far larger than they were before the Great War and form one of the chief obstacles to the return to normal conditions in the Old World. In addition they make it easy for our own militarists to argue for greater armaments in this country.

With these facts in mind we should use the debts owed us as a tool to compel Europe to disarm and turn its attention to the production of food for its starving populations. No disarmament, no cancellation of debts, that is the word.

### MOTHERS OF IRELAND.

Look at eventide at the home hallowed by the presence of the Irish mother. Whether it be amid the long sea-arms of Kerry, the blue mountains of Donegal and Antrim, on the green pastures of Meath or the towering hills of Wicklow, all the members of each household go moving rapidly to where she sits waiting, rosary in hand, by the hal-



A. SCOTT BULLITT.

A. Scott Bullitt, one time Sheriff, for two terms County Attorney of this county, and recently Major in the Judge Advocate General's Department, is a graduate of Princeton University. He has also taken a keen interest in athletic sports, and during his old High School days was a notable figure in football circles, being captain of its first team and later was coach for several years. He won the lightweight boxing championship in the tournaments of the old Louisville Athletic Club, is an expert swimmer and several years ago was shown in the local movies while aquaplaning behind a motor boat on the river above the falls.

Mr. Bullitt holds a high position at the Louisville bar and has practiced his profession with success. lowered hearth. The father comes from the forge or the shop of the shoemaker, where he has been "colluding" with the elders, and the boys leave their games. Round her they kneel, and she begins the evening prayer of Ireland—the recsary of their Mother, Muire. Nightly the angels look down and exult as they see the nation kneeling before God, and hear that night cry for succor, Ireland, bound by the chain of the rosary to Mary, Queen of Heaven.—Rev. W. J. Lockington, S. J.

### MISTREAT MINISTER.

In Washington attention has been directed to the British Government's tyrannical treatment of the Rev. J. A. H. Irwin, Presbyterian minister of Killead, County Antrim. It will be remembered Dr. Irwin, toured this country and Canada several months ago on behalf of Irish freedom and for the purpose of removing and counteracting the false impressions made by a group of bigots from Belfast, who visited America in England's interest and spoke in a number of Protestant churches. The arrest of this distinguished Protestant minister furnishes a further proof—that further proof was needed—that the question of religion plays a very small part in the political life of Ireland—the adherents of all creeds being persecuted with the same ruthlessness if they should happen to be found guilty of the "crime" of loving their native land.

### POLICE SEEING THINGS.

A new scheme, which the police believe is intended by the Sinn Fein to prevent young Irishmen from emigrating to America, and thus depleting the ranks of the Irish Republican army, was inaugurated in Liverpool last Friday night when armed men raided three emigrant boarding houses and seized the tickets and passports of a dozen Irish youths who were ready to sail Saturday on the steamer Carmada. The victims were ordered to return to Ireland immediately. No personal injury was inflicted on the youths and no damage done to the houses. The raids were carried out by large bodies of men.

The police of Liverpool are evidently "seeing things," and welcome any charge they may bring against the Sinn Feiners, of whom they stand in great fear.

As a Democrat his services have proved valuable to his party. During the Presidential campaign of President Woodrow Wilson in 1916, Major Bullitt filled a number of speaking engagements in and out of Kentucky and notably in West Virginia, where his eloquence and enthusiasm contributed not a little to the outcome at the polls.

At the Democratic city and county convention in 1909, at the Masonic Temple, he was Temporary Chairman and sounded the keynote address opening that campaign, which resulted in the election of W. O. Head for Mayor and the entire Democratic ticket and the redemption of the city and county from Republican rule. He was Chairman of the State convention held at Phoenix Hill last May to select delegates to the national convention, and his address was one of

the most brilliant ever heard in this city. In the summer he was elected Chairman of the reorganized City and County Democratic Committee, but found it impossible to accept the office for lack of time for what he considered a conscientious discharge of the duties entailed. He is familiar with every detail of party organization and is said to know the boundaries of every precinct, ward and district in the city and county. He has served as Campaign Chairman of the Democratic party in several successful campaigns.

Mr. and Mrs. Bullitt, son, and daughter, have been in the Northwest and in Southern California during the past fall and winter, on account of Mrs. Bullitt's health. Upon her recovery they will return to Louisville permanently and Mr. Bullitt will resume the practice of law.

## LABOR CALLS

For Financial Assistance For Suffering Masses in Poor Ireland.

Many Labor Unions Have Voted to Contribute From Their Treasuries.

Reaching the Working Men and Women of Country Through Appeal.

### HEAR LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

Labor unions throughout America are responding with characteristic generosity to the appeals for financial assistance for the suffering masses in Ireland. Already a large number of local unions and central labor bodies have subscribed to the fund sponsored by the American Committee for Relief in Ireland, and a number of them have taken the initiative in urging their brother unions to follow suit.

Among the large groups which are assiduously spreading the Irish relief fund appeal throughout the country are New York State Federation of Labor, through its special Committee on Relief for the People in Ireland, Peter J. Brady, Chairman; the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council; and the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinities. These three labor groups are reaching the working men and women of the country with their financial appeal through State Federation of Labor, the city Central Labor Unions and the various national and international unions.

In New York City many labor unions have extended the privilege of the floor to speakers sent out by the Irish propagandists, and at the close of the addresses have voted unanimously to contribute to the union treasuries for the relief work, and to recommend to

their memberships that they assess themselves voluntarily for individual contributions in addition. Among the New York unions which have thus contributed are the Machinists' District Lodge, all of the unions comprised in the Allied Printing Trades Council, District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Molders' Conference Board, Bricklayers' Joint Executive Board, Longshoremen's District Council, New York State Branch of the Steam and Operating Engineers, Eccentric Firemen's Union, Compressed Air Workers, Horseshoers' Union and the Independent Laborers' Union. At its last meeting the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York heard an address from the Lord Mayor of Cork, Donald J. O'Callaghan, who described conditions in Ireland. Following his address the Central Union voted without a dissenting voice to instruct its Secretary to urge upon all groups of organized labor, wherever situated, to collect and solicit funds from their memberships to aid in the relief drive.

In order to simplify the collection of money the labor men are urging that all contributions be sent to the treasurer of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland, John J. Pulver, Immigrant Industries Savings Bank, 51 Chambers street, New York City. They are also impressing upon the minds of donors that no part of the funds thus collected are being expended upon administration of the relief. The actual relief work in Ireland is the hands of a committee of the Society of Friends (Quakers), who "carried on" in numerous war relief drives in Europe with unimpeachable zeal.

### THE AMERICAN MAN.

The 100 per cent. American, writes Walter Camp, is a man who has respect for his own rights and the rights of others, and will so order his life as to possess not only the courage but the strength to redress wrongs, and in whom self-consciousness is sufficiently powerful to preserve these qualities, which are dependent upon clean, strong bodies and capable minds.

He believes in education, patriotism, justice and loyalty. He believes in civil and religious liberty and in freedom of thought and speech, but not the license which interferes with the rights of others. He possesses the chivalry that

protects the weak and promotes veneration and love for parents, and the physical power that is needed to make that chivalry effective.

He thinks clearly and speaks straight and thus conquers envy, slander and fear.

He believes in and upholds the dignity of labor, and with it the education which makes necessary white and protective of the interests of all.

### HISTORY OR PROPAGANDA?

The Principal of an American high school has protested against the revision of text books of American history in the name of Anglo-American friendship. He charges that Paul Jones, Nathan Hale, Oliver Hazard Perry and Ethan Allen are belittled and historic American epigrams ignored because "the pride of this misreading of the sea must not be affronted." He asserts that those responsible for the revision of the text-books "labor under the impression that in order for England and America to be friends, it is first necessary for us to change our national history and eliminate anything which might be offensive to English pride." He adds: "We object to this just as an Englishman of spirit would repudiate a history in which the facts of Crecy, Agincourt or Waterloo were soft-pedaled in the name of friendship for France."

Other educational authorities may or may not agree that the Principal brings a truthful indictment. But it is undeniable that wartime propaganda methods have been extended to cover the making of the record of current history—the news dispatches from Europe, upon which American public opinion must depend for its judgments.

American correspondents abroad do the best they can to interpret the present-day happenings in Europe. They strive to maintain the independence of their own viewpoints in cabling to their audiences back home the words of a Premier or Cabinet officer. But they can not always make plain to the American public that news itself is largely made in the European foreign offices, that diplomatic utterances are seldom spontaneous, but are thought out to produce a desired effect on public opinion, and that the appearance of truth in these utterances is held more important than the truth itself.

But the American public is now wiser than it once was. It has learned that two, and two do not make four in diplomacy. It does not take the words of statesmen at face value. It still is a good listener, but it knows that words which once sounded to it like apostolic wisdom may be no more reliable than the table-top conversation of a skilled poker player.—American Legion Weekly.

### CURIOUS GAELIC ALPHABET.

A very curious and distinguishing characteristic of the Gaelic alphabet is that nearly every letter thereof is represented by a tree. While the alphabet of ancient Gaelic comprised but 17 letters, that of modern Gaelic has 18. But with the new, as with the old forms, the letter is represented by a tree. The exceptions are "g," "q" and "u," which stand for "ivy," "furze" and "heather."

The alphabet now stands: Ailm, belts, coll, dur, eagh, fearn, gath, huanh, hugh, luis, muint, oiv, peith, ruis, suil, teine, ur, all of which is equal to saying: Elm, birch, hazel, oak, aspen, alder, ivy, whitehorn, yew, rowan, or quicken, vine, ash, spindle tree, pine, elder, willow, furze, heath. In the old Gaelic alphabet the letter "h" (the huanh or whitehorn) does not exist. The alphabet is called the bech-bheinn, because "b," "c" and not "a," "h," "e" are the first three letters.

### EMMETT'S LAST WORDS.

"Had I been ambitious, my countrymen, it would have been easy for me, with my fortune and the consideration of my family, to seek myself one day among the haughtiest of your oppressors. But I have totted for the destruction of that government which upholds its domination by impety against the Most High; which treats a hapless people as beasts of the field; which sets man at his brother's throat in religious name; which reigns amid the cries of widows and orphans it has made. Let no man when I am dead charge me with dishonor; let no man attain my memory by believing I could be engaged in any cause but my country's liberty and independence."

### LOOK THEM OVER.

We call the attention of our readers to the large number of advertisements that appear in this issue of the Kentucky Irish American. Many of these institutions and enterprises have never advertised in these columns before. We extend to these new friends a hearty welcome and believe they are taking a forward step to increase their business. We ask our readers to look over these advertisements and to patronize home people who pay taxes to help Louisville's growth and advancement.

### HOW LONG IS A MILE?

There are about as many different miles as there are countries. Certainly a mile does not mean the same thing everywhere. In the United States and in England a mile is 1,760 yards. But the Irish mile is 2,240 yards and the old Scots' mile, still used in the Highlands, is 1,976 yards long. The hardy Swiss are content to walk 9,153 yards up a Swiss mountain and then call it only a mile. The Swiss mile is the longest of all. The Prussian mile is 8,137 yards, the Danish, 8,244; the Turkish, 1,326; and the Italian, 1,766.

## K. OF C.

Recommend That Government Expend \$100,000,000 on Disabled Veterans.

Oppose Smith-Towner Educational Bill as Despotism, Costly and Socialistic.

Each State Would Best Attend to Its Own Educational Affairs.

CONCESSION WORTH LITTLE.

Recommending that the Government expend the \$100,000,000 provided in the Smith-Towner education bill on disabled veterans of the war instead of on a reduplication of education work already done by the separate States, the Knights of Columbus, through Supreme Secretary William J. McGinley, have issued the following final statement of opposition to the Federal education bill:

"The Knights of Columbus are opposed to the Smith-Towner education bill, and supporting the Knights of Columbus in this opposition is the entire ecclesiastical and lay organization of the Catholic Church in the United States, because the bureau whose creation is called for in the bill is unnecessary, despotic, costly, and finally the entering wedge of socialistic totalitarianism in our Federal Government. Briefly the Smith-Towner bill would appropriate \$100,000,000 and more annually for the maintenance of a Federal Education Bureau to supervise education in all the States and to set up whatever machinery the Federal Secretary of Education might see fit to carry out that supervision. To enjoy Federal assistance a State would have to comply with the standards set by the Federal Bureau and permit what amounts to dictation from the bureau in all principles.

"Judge Towner has amended his bill to a certain extent by calling for the creation of a conciliation board to act as arbitrator between the State and the Federal bureau. But that is simply a concession as to a detail, a concession that would be worth very little in practice because the Federal authority, with complete control of the purse strings, would overawe subordinate authority.

"The Knights of Columbus have always been interested in education, and our interest has led us to investigate the various educational systems throughout the country. We are supporting 500 young men in college and we have recently perfected a chain of 107 night schools in the principal cities of the country and a national system of extra-mural forum courses for the general public. We know something of the educational problem confronting the United States, and we know that that problem can better be met by each State attending to its own educational affairs than by the Federal Bureau of Education attempting to supervise all States. The States have each an educational body quite capable, if sufficient pressure is exerted from executive power, of attending to the educational concerns of the State. If, for instance, Georgia is backward in education, that is no reason why New York should be compelled to pay any part of Georgia's education bill when the citizens of Georgia, if aroused, would demand efficient educational administration, no matter what the cost. Under the Smith-Towner bill New York would have to pay without receiving proportionate benefits for its payment and this amounts to taxation without representation. Under the Smith-Towner bill the Catholic parochial schools would never be guarded against invasion by the Federal authority, no matter what protection they enjoyed from the State.

"It has been said that parental rights over the child, which the provisions of the Smith-Towner bill would ultimately invade, are inferior to the rights of the child itself in its own future, in its own education. But who is to define or interpret the rights of the child? The State or the parent? The Knights of Columbus believe the parent must be supreme, with the State providing regulatory power guaranteeing the education of the child. And State Governments are competent to do this without Federal interference. They have done it ever since Colonial days."

### PRIEST TO BE CONSUL.

The Echo says: Father Joseph M. Denning, rector of St. Mary's church, Marion, Ohio, expects to be appointed United States Minister to Rome. President Harding and Father Denning have been close friends for many years, and the priest is said to have stated that the President has promised him the position. Archbishop Moeller has given his consent to Father Denning's acceptance of the appointment, according to a report from Cincinnati.

### HIGH SCHOOL GIFT.

Francis J. Reitz, President of the Evansville City National Bank, has given \$25,000 for a Catholic High School for boys in that city. Nearly \$100,000 has already been collected for this purpose.